AContinued Nouember 2. IOVRIVALL

ALL THE PROCEEDINGS

of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM his Grace in the Ile of Ree, containing these particulars.

The strong Siedge of the French King before the Towne of Rochell.

The state of the Towne of Rochell, with the demolishing of the new Fort, which the Kings Brother was building vpon the point Blanchine, by the Rochellers.

The state of the English Army vnder the Conduct of the

Duke of Buckingham.

The surprising of nine Boates of the Enemies, which would have releeved the Fort.

The French in the Fort driven vnto a Parley.

The new Supplies of the Fort.

The now state of the Fort with the surpizing of the outworkes of the same.

The supplies the Rochellers have sent vnto the Duke.

The Funerall of Sir lohn Borrowes.

With many other occurrences of note.

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THE IOVRNALL CONTINUED TO THIS DAY.

Continued to the 2. of November.



M my last Iournall of aduertifement concerning the proceedings of the Duke of B v CK I N G H A M S Excellencie,
in the Ile Ree, which said
Iournall was dated on the second of October last. I related
vnto you the estate of our

Leaguer as it then stood, with divers particulars, concerning the Fort of Saint Martins, and the beseedging of Rochell by the French Army. Since which time there are two severall Messengers arriued in England, whose relation concerning the French affaires, both in the Maine, and in the Iland, is as followeth.

The French King is now personally come before the Towne of Rochell, being willing to honour nour the Siedge with his presence. Before his comming his brother the Monsieur had vsed all possible meanes to annoy the Towne, being furnished with all Materials and Engines sit for such a purpose.

He lyes strongly intrenched, and hath a power-full and numerous Army, as being about thirty

Thousand thought by the List.

He plies the Towne with his Canon day and night, and hath burned some houses, with Wilde fire Balles, Granadoes, and other fiery Missiues, which the Besiedgers shoot into the Towne, for the most part, in the night time, out of their Bombards and morter Peeces.

The Rochellers notwithstanding this, make a braue and resolute resistance, and have made diverse couragious Sallies, in which they have taken and slaine many of the brauest French Caualiers. And that they might make the Besiedgers know, how little they doe esteeme that great Army, they have by way of open desiance vnto the French, hung vp the King of Englands Colours vpon the walles.

They have so plyed the newe Fort (which the French King is building upon the point before Rochell) with their Cannon, that they have quite sleighted and ruined the Fortifications of it, and have slaine sundry persons of quality and commande in the French Kings Army.

The English Forces which besiedge the Fort of Saint Martins, in the Ile of Ree, vnder the conduct

of his Illustrious Excellency, the Duke of Buckingham, have delivered vnto the World brave testimonies of their valour and patience, being as well couraged in suffering, as active in doing, thinking no labour too difficult, nor danger to perrillous, where the honour of their Countrey, and their proper duty is engaged.

They have brought their approaches close to the Enemies Counterskarse, though not without sweat, and bloud, there having beene made divers brave Skirmsshes by them, and divers brave at-

tempts by vs.

And as it is reported by a Duchman, who came lately to the Court, our men have beaten the Enemies out of all their outworkes, so that both the Counterskarfes and the Skonse without the Fort being lost, there remaines nothing vnconquered, but the Cittadell it selfe.

These Out-workes, as this Messenger relateth, are possessed by Colonell Gray, a man that knowes how to keepe his footing, as well as any Souldier in Christendome.

This report is likely to be true, as being deliucred vpon perill of his credit, yet another Gentleman that came thence foure dayes before this Dutchman, and arrived at the Court, the same night that the other did (having beene hindred in his journey by meanes of a wracke) cannot, and will not assure as much.

His Excellency before the arrivall of Sir William

Beacher with new Supplies of Men, Munition, and

Victua's

Victualls, suffered much, both in his owne particular, and in the generalitie, and was faine to give the common Soldiers out of his owne store, to keepe them from mutining, and for continuing them in their duties.

The English Soldiers doe much dutie, as watching by turnes every second or thirde night in the Trenches, which bringes some of them into sluxes,

feuers and other diseases.

Besides, they were so much distressed for want of Victualls before the comming of the last supplies, in so much that eight Men were put to sower Mens allowance.

Yet this want was in part relieued by the surprising of nine French Vessells or Shallops laden with Victualls, which intended (if they could) to relieue

the Fort.

Besides, there ariued happely a Shippe of Briston, which being laden with Victualls, did for a time relieue our Armie.

To second which good fortune, Sir Williams
Beecher ariued happily and safely, with all requisite
and necessarie Provisions, which did much refresh

our Men, and relieue our necessities.

Neither were the besiedged without their share of wantes, but were troubled with them more seclingly and pressingly, so that they sent to his Excellencie to parlie, and were resolved to surrender up the Fort.

But as they were treating vpon Conditions, there hapned a storme that night, it being then a Springtide, by the benefit whereof, they did put into the

Fort some small proportion of Victualls.

But yet this was but a drop throwne into the Ocean of their wants, and like a Squibbe tyed vnto a Bullstaile, it encreased their appetite and our

anger.

For although this desperat adventure surnished them with some proportion for the present: yet there penurie is growne as pressing as before, and as the Duschman reporteth, those of the Fort are againe much distressed, so that want makes some sicke, and many Fugitiues.

Through whose defect there are not aboue five hundred of the besiedged lest in the Fort, and many of them are so weake, that they cannot stand

under Pike or Musker.

The Duke of Roban (Monsieur Subeza his Brother) hath readie 7000. Foote, and 500. Horse, well provided and brave Soldiers in a readines, for the ayde of the Protestants.

The Pope doth endeauor all he can to make this quarrell belong to the Emperour, the K. of Spaine, and the House of Austria, perswading them it is for

Religion.

The Rochelers have fully declared themselves for the King of England, to which agreement, there are divers Articles concluded on by his Excellence.

His Excellence hath fent word to his Maiestie, that if it will please him to send him Bread he will deserue it, but if he will adde vnto it something more he will drinkehis Health.

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Our men haue mounted their Cannon so aduantagiously, that they command the Enemies Ornance, and haue dismounted them our of their Carriages, so that they have not one Peece lest to play vpon the Approaches, either from their

Batteries, or Casemates.

The French knowing how much the honour of their Nation, and the safety of the neighbouring Provinces on the sirme Land depends upon the keeping of the Fort, have sought agains to releeve it with sixteene Boates, but being discovered by our men, they were pursued by our Long Boatse, Shallops, and those start bottomd Boates, with which the Rochellers have surnished us, being Vessels very serviceable both for chase and sight.

Wee suncke soure of these Barques, the rest got into the Maine and by the benefit of their Sea-

legges escaped our hands.

The enemies neuer attempt to releeue the Fortbut in a stormy night, and Spring-Tide, and thenour Ships were of little vse in respect of the darkenesse of the night.

We have no other meanes of hinderance, or prevention, but by the Boates and Shallops afore-

faid.

There runnes away dayly many Souldiers out of the Fort vnto our Leaguer, notwithstanding all the care and perswasions of the Gouernour.

These are not sent into the Maine, but kept in the Island vnder sase custody, because they shall not carry any message, nor deliuer any particulars con-

ceruing

cerning our Affaires.

These Fugitiues informe vs, by a generall consent of report, that the Besiedged are compelled
to sustaine nature with things vnnaturall, and vnusuall to the Pallate: their greatest daineties being but bread and water, and they are allowed that
but in a small proportion. So that they hold it for
certaine, that vpon the arrivall of our next Supplies, the French will soorthwith surrender the
Fort.

I pray God they may come thither safely and opportunely, and then in humane reason, we have no reason to doubt of good successe; for if the Besiedgers do not give up the Fort by that time upon composition, his Excellencie, by Gods assistance, will adventure to make a forcible entrie, He knowing right well in the clearenesse of his indgement, that the Desendants are so sewe and weake, that they cannot endure a generall Assault.

In the meane time, our men intrench themselues to preuent the excursions & sallies of the Enemies.

The French doe earnestly mediate for quarter at Sea, but his Excellence well knowing that no reliefe can come to the Fort but by water, will not grant

them any quarter at all.

But to deterre the Enemies from bringing reliefe, and to hinder their desperate attempts, all those which fall into our Sea-mens hands, are either put to the Sword, hanged vp to the maine Yeard, or throwne ouerboard.

The Rochellers having no other Victualls but
B2 what

what is transported vnto them from other places, and being doubtfull to be necessitated themselves, have affoorded vs as yet no great reliefe, onely they have exchanged some meale for bread corne, and have taken One Thousand of our sickemen into the Towne, and insteed of them have sent over to vs sive Hundred of their owne Souldiers to sill vp our numbers, vntill the comming of the next

Supplie.

His Excelencie in the continuation of this Siedge hath taken more then ordinarie paines and care, sparing his person from no labour nor perill, in surthering the present service: And although he hath hitherto been doubtfully supplyed out of England, by reason of the contrary winds, and the delayes which happen commonly in such great preparations, yet he hath subdued these difficulties with incredible patience, and hath wonne an honorable reputation amongst all the Souldiers of our Nation.

For knowing that the vertue of the English is cherished by nothing more then by the love and prefence of their Commanders, he is wanting neither in the one or the other, but with his presence comforts them in their night duties, and by visiting and relieuing the sicke and wounded, obliedgeth the hearts of his Soldiers vnto him.

I speake not this out of any fawning or partiality, (trueth being necret to me then the Duke of Buckingham,) but only to make those know (who out of private respects have been maleuolent against him

him) how much they have wronged his merit and

reputation.

And although divers men who are either affected to the French, or disaffected to his Excellencie, have held the taking of the Fort of Saint Martines a thing more then difficult, as being altogether impossible; and have made the Siedge the subject of their iests and table talke: Yet if in serene and more impartiall judgements, we shall consider the causes for which this enterprise was undertaken, and the meanes which doe facilitate and affure the taking of the Fort, we cannot chuse but alow the designe (although divers of these prepossessed Spirits have censured the contrarie) for honorable, profitable and feasable, being grounded upon the necessities of Policie and Religion.

I know that it hath been reported, and hath paffed the vulgar swallow (I meane those ho are of
vulgar apprehensions,) that his Excelencie before
Beechers arrivall, dispaired of successe, and had raifed his Siedge, if he had not received speedie sup-

plies of victualls.

This report may be true, without any blemish to his Excellencie, since no warlike enterprise can have his due proceeding, without Men, Money, Munition and Victualls, which are the meanes of

an active motion.

But since that time, the Siedge hath been continued with a powerfull hand, new supplies are ariued out of England; and the succours vnder the conduct of the Earles of Holland and Morron, are

B. 3

vpon

vpon their passage towards the Island: Whose ariuall (I hope) will crowne his Excellencies head with the wreath of Successe, and the lawrell of Victorie.

A Relation of the Funerall solemnitie of that Honorable Knight, Sir Iohn Burrowes, who was interred at Westmister, on Tewestay the 23. of October. 1627.

On tewesday, being the 23. of October, the Bodie of that Honorable Knight Sir Iohn Burrowes (who being Colonell Generall of the English Infanterie in the Isle of Ree, was slaine with a Musket shorte from the Fort) was brought from Durham House to Westminster Abbey, where neere vnto the Tombe of Sir Francis Veare (whose Pupill he had been in the art of Warre) it was intered, with great sunerall pompe, and with such Rites as were due to his deserts.

To solemnize his Obsequies, sine Companies of of the Citie of London were drawne into Armes, being about twelve hundred in number, who mart-ched before the Corpes with their Cullours, Pikes and Muskers trailed.

The Pike which he recouered with his Sword and Target from the Frenchman vpon our first landing (who charged him with it at the push, and razed the skinne with the point of it thorough his breeches) was carried aduanced before, with his

owne

owne Enfigne rrayled, and his Horse for Service clad in mourning blacke.

Next to the Horse, there went sixe and sistie old: Soldiers, with black Cassockes, Swords and Staues, being as many in number as he was yeares old.

His Scutcheon, Sword, Gauntlets and Spurres, were carried by the Heraulds. His Brother was Chiefe-mourner, being accompanied with twoo-

ther principall Mourners.

Next vnto these, went the Earles of Dorset, Warwicke, Carlile, Barkeshire, and Molgrane; The Vicounts Grandison Conway, and Wimbleton, with diuers other Knightes and Gentlemen of qualitie.

In the middest of the Abbey Church, a little about the Quire, there was a stately Herse erected, which is yet standing, covered over with blacke Veluet, where his Corpes was placed during the time of the Sermon, which was preached by Mr. Adams, a learned and renerent Divine.

Vpon his Hearse his Scutchions were fixed, with this Motto, Nec insiste parais. which in English is

thus I doe not dwell upon low things.

The Sermon being ended, and Offerings being made, his Bodie was interred, and as it was put into the earth, the Muskatiers of those fine Companies honoured his Interment with three vollies of shot, their Coullers displaied, and their Drumbes beating, his owne Ensigne was broken and buried with him.

The end of the fournall.

nonoured his interness with three volles of houselies Couliers diplaiet, and their Drambes pesting this owne Hangase was broken and buried white The and of the fournells

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